

The Cromwell Argus

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CROMWELL, OTAGO: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870

(PRICE, SIXPENCE.)

Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

JOHN MARSH,

Of the Bridge Hotel, Cromwell,

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.



CROMWELL VETERINARY

SHOEING FORGE

Next door to Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,

AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell

that he has purchased the business of Mr Thompson, and by strict attention to business,

and the execution of all work placed in his hands

in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to

with a continuance of the support accorded his

successor.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

CROMWELL

MR MANDERS,
LEGAL AND MINING AGENT.

Registered to practise in the Warden's Courts for the Dunstan Goldfields.

Agent for the Northern Fire and Life Insurance Company (capital Two Millions).

W. H. WHETTER,
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which attention is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,

CROMWELL

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

GINGERBEER & CORDIALS.

TO THE INHABITANTS

OF THE

CROMWELL DISTRICT.

THE Undersigned begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to supply them with GINGERBEER and CORDIALS, of a superior description, and at prices to defy competition.

GINGERBEER..... 3s. PER DOZ.

CORDIALS..... 20s. PER DOZ.

Encourage Local Industry, and Patronise

JOHN M. KELLY,

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

JUNCTION
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.G. W. GOODGER,
PROPRIETOR,

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to announce that neither trouble nor expense have been spared to render the above establishment second to none upon the Goldfields.

Being situated in the very centre of the town, it affords every convenience for Commercial Travellers and others visiting the Cromwell district.

The Bedrooms, Private Parlors, &c., Are fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience.

The BILLIARD SALOON (the largest in the district) is provided with one of Alcock's Tables.

Extra attention has been bestowed upon the STABLING DEPARTMENT, and as it has been placed under the management of an experienced groom, the public may rely upon every care being taken of horses.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathans) having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

WILLIAM BARNES,
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,
(Late of Addlestone, Surrey),

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is about to start in the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

SHAMROCK STORE,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district, free of charge.

Cromwell Advertisements.

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Alberton every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

DAVID WEAVER,
Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

D. WEAVER begs to inform the Inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding Districts that having bought the Premises lately occupied by Mr DAVID BOOTH, he has now on hand an assorted STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

Consisting of

Wines and Spirits, Groceries, Drapery,

Boots, &c. &c.,

of the best qualities; and trusts, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

CROMWELL.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail),

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

[A CARD.]

DR. JAMES CORSE,
SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,

MELMORE-STREET,
CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

[A CARD.]

R. F. BADGER,

LEGAL AND MINING AGENT,

MELMORE-STREET,

CROMWELL;

AND AT BENDIGO GULLY.

Cunnard's Line of People's Coaches.



DAILY CONVEYANCE

TO AND FROM

LOGANTOWN, BENDIGO GULLY REEFS,

AND

CROMWELL.

JOHN CUNNARD

Begs to announce that he is now running a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE

BETWEEN

LOGANTOWN AND CROMWELL,

Leaving Logantown

EVERY MORNING, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK; Returning from Goodger's Junction Hotel at 3.30 p.m.

Parties residing at the Reefs will thereby be enabled to spend at least six hours in Cromwell, and return to the Reefs the same evening.

FARES.

Each way 10s.

To and from... .. 15s.

JOHN CUNNARD,

Proprietor.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our SILK-dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,

Brunswick Flour Mills,

Lake Wakatipu.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR!

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

WE have just added to our already large Stock, a splendid assortment of COLONIAL CLOTHING.

Made expressly to our order.

ALSO,

LADIES' DRAPERY,

of all kinds, carefully selected by our Melbourne Firm.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

Drapers, Clothiers, Boot & Shoe Importers, ETC. ETC.

Cromwell, Dec. 20.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Melbourne, Queenstown, Arrowtown, & Cromwell.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of CROMWELL and surrounding districts to our

Large and well-selected Stock,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found complete, and assorted with every requirement.

General Drapery (comprising all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets)

Men's and Boys' Clothing—Carpets—Tents

English and Colonial Boots, Shoes, &c.

Ironmongery—Timber and Building Materials, all kinds

Tinware—Crockery—Lamps and Glassware—Oils and Paints

Furniture—Stationery—Fancy and Tobaccoists' Goods—Medicines

Saddlery—Leather and Grindery—Garden Seeds

Produce, consisting of Wakatipu Flour, Bran, Pollard, Oats, Chaff, &c.

A Mountain Adventure in Italy.

While stopping in Florence, at the Casa del Bello, my companion and guide was James L. Grover, an American painter of some note, whom I had known in the land of his nativity. It was Sunday evening, and on the following day I was to start for Bologna.

Grover and myself sat upon one of the balconies of our chambers, engaged in conversation over our cigars, and after we had stalked awhile of the various things we had seen during the day, he asked me if he had ever told me of his adventure upon the Appenines. I told him I had never heard it.

"Then I must tell it to you," said he, throwing away his cigar, and taking a sip of wine.

I lighted a fresh cigar, and he related to me as follows:—

"Four years ago this summer, my brother and two sisters visited me here in Florence. They spent two weeks with me, and then started for Venice by the way of Bologna, where they had friends whom they were anxious to see. I should have gone with them had I not been engaged upon a work which I had promised to have done within a given time; but, as it was, we made the thing work very well, for my brother expected two thousand dollars by the hands of a friend who was shortly expected from Rome, and it was arranged that I should take the money when it came, and bring it with me to Venice, when I got ready to meet them there. My brother left the necessary document for the obtaining of the money, and in due time set out.

"On the very next day I was taken ill, and was confined to my bed a week, but I got out and finished my work just as the friend arrived from Rome with the money. He delivered it into my hands upon the production of my brother's written instructions, and I set the next Monday as the day on which I would start. I was really not fit to undertake such a journey, but I could not miss seeing my sisters once more before they returned home. I could have sent the money easy enough, but I had promised myself too much pleasure with my dear relatives in Venice to miss it now.

"Monday morning came, and I could not rise from my bed without assistance. A sort of neuralgic affection had seized all my nerves, and I was forced to stay indoors, and resort to hot baths and medicine. But on the following morning I felt able to start, and did so. Upon reaching Pistoja I learned that there was no diligence to leave before the next day. I could not stand this. I was already behind my time, and, if the thing could be accomplished, I must go on. There was a diligence under the shed, but no one to drive it. 'But can't we hire some one?' I asked. 'If signor will pay,' was the laconic response. Of course I would pay; and though the sum charged was a pretty round one, yet I did not hesitate. The lumbering vehicle was dragged out; four miserable-looking horses were attached, and then a yoke of stout oxen hitched on ahead of them. Two rough-looking fellows were provided, one as a *vetturino* (postilion), and the other to drive the oxen. Thus provided, I took my seat, and the diligence started.

"We were to cross the Appenines by the Pass of *La Collina*, and had just begun to ascend the rugged mountain path when I heard a loud hallooing behind, and in a moment the diligence stopped.

"'What's the matter?' I asked, poking my head out through the opening by my side.

"'Two men want to ride,' returned the *vetturino*.

"'But I have hired the diligence, and am in a hurry; so drive on. If they wish to ride they must wait until to-morrow.'

"'But the drivers were not to be governed thus.

"'It won't make a bit of difference,' they said. 'We'll just go as fast; and, besides, they'll pay us something.'

"By this time, the cause of the trouble made its appearance in the shape of two dark-visaged, black-bearded, powerful men, who looked ugly enough for the incarnation of Murder. I recognised one of them as a fellow whom I had seen hanging about the hotel at Florence, and the other I was confident I had caught a glimpse of just as the diligence left the yard at Pistoja.

"I was on the point of speaking when the thought occurred to me that I had better keep my knowledge of the Italian language to myself. I knew very well

that further remonstrance would be useless, for the drivers were stupidly hoggish, and the new applicants were clearly not men to be argued with. The door was opened, and the fellows entered. I occupied the back seat, and they took the seat at the other end, so as to face me. They looked at me out of their wicked eyes, and as they threw back their short cloaks, I saw that they were well armed.

"'Hope we don't trouble you?' said one of them, in coarse Italian, as the diligence started on.

"I gazed inquiringly into his face, but made no reply.

"He repeated the remark.

"'No comprehend, signor,' I said, shaking my head.

"'Ah, English,' he suggested, with a shrug of his shoulders.

"'No—Irish,' said I to him.

"'Ugh!' he grunted, with another shrug of the broad, massive shoulders, and an awful scowl of the face.

"We had now begun to ascend the mountain in good earnest, and our pace was slow and lumbering. The fellow who drove the oxen made noise enough for an army, while the blows upon both oxen and horses fell hard and thick, but without accomplishing anything. Had I been alone, I might have enjoyed the magnificent scenery which unfolded itself below, as we crept up the *Collina*; but as it was I could not think of anything save the two men who had forced themselves upon me. Pretty soon one of them spoke, and though I appeared not to notice them, yet I could see that they were watching me closely.

"'Death and destruction!' he uttered in his own tongue; 'we shall be over the precipice if that drunken driver is not careful.'

"I read the fellow's purpose in a moment, and not a movement betrayed my understanding of what he had said. My eyes were half-closed, and to all appearance I was unconscious even of their presence.

"'He's right—he don't understand us,' said one of them.

"'All's safe,' returned the other.

"After this, they conversed together quite freely, and I was not long in having my worst fears realized. But not a change could they detect in my countenance. I kept my knowledge as secret as the very grave, and all my feelings were within me. They soon became satisfied that I knew nothing of their language, and became more bold in their speech, talking their plan all over; and I thus learned the following highly interesting particulars:—

"The one whom I had seen in Florence had by some means learned that I was to carry quite a large sum of money with me across the mountains, and had come on to Pistoja, where his confederate was, to await my arrival, intending to rob me there, if possible. But when they found that I was to go alone in the diligence, a better plan struck them. They would rob me on the mountain. The two drivers were friends of theirs, and were to be paid liberally for allowing themselves to be overcome. The villains talked about cutting my throat, shooting me through the head, or plunging a knife into my heart, and then throwing me over the precipice, as coolly as though they had been planning the death of a fowl for dinner. The place where they were to murder me was about a mile distant, where the road wound round a high crag, with an almost perpendicular wall of rock on one hand, and a deep chasm on the other.

"This was an interesting position, sure enough. I was weak—weak at best,—but doubly weak now with my illness, and the only weapon I had was a single pistol. Either of the brigands could have thrown me over his head with ease, and as for fighting with them, that was out of the question. What could I do? Both of the drivers were in league with them; and if I jumped out of the diligence, I should die on the spot where I landed. If I shot one of the bandits, the other would annihilate me in a moment. I had the gold in a small travelling-bag at my feet, and as the heavy carriage jolted over the stones the yellow pieces jingled sharply—and I could see the eyes of the villains sparkle like stars.

"At length the high craggy peak was in sight, and I could see where the road wound abruptly around it. Thus far I had been torturing my brains to invent some way of escape, but without effect. I was as thoroughly hedged in as though bound by iron chains. And in a few minutes all would be over. Still I felt my pistol, and had it ready.

"Presently the diligence stopped at the foot of an abrupt rise, and the fellow who drove the oxen came and told the bandits they must get out and walk up. They stopped out at once, and in a moment more I heard a slight scuffle, and I looked out just in time to see both the drivers lashed together by the arms, back to back. They must have been placed ready for the operation, for the thing had been done with incredible quickness. I drew my pistol, and awaited the result. My heart was in my mouth, but the intense excitement rendered me strong for the while. In a few seconds one of the villains came and poked the muzzle of a huge pistol into my face.

"'Gold! gold!' he said. 'Give me gold, or die!'

"It was but the work of a second to knock the weapon down with my left hand, while with my right I brought up my own pistol and fired. The ball entered between the eyes, and he reeled back and fell. Then I leaped after him, for I saw his companion coming up on the other side. I hoped to gain the dead man's pistol, but ere I could do so the heavy hand of the living bandit was upon my shoulder, and his pistol aimed at my head. With the energy which the presence of death can alone beget, I knocked his weapon down and grappled with him. He hurled me to the ground as though I had been a child; but before he could follow up his advantage, the postilion cried out:—

"'Hold, Mace! A vettura is coming.'

"The robber turned, and in a moment more a heavy vettura, with four horses attached, came round the corner, full upon us. I started to my feet, and saw my brother looking from the open window.

"'Help!—robbers!'—I shouted, with all my might.

"The bandit had taken aim at the vetturino of the new team, but he was too late. My brother had comprehended the whole truth in a moment, and with a sure aim, and a quick one, too, he shot the villain through the heart.

"We secured my two drivers, and then matters were quickly explained. I told my brother all that had happened, and he then told me that he had heard of my illness, and was coming back to see me. One of my sisters had been ill at Bologna, so that they had not yet gone to Venice, but were waiting until I should be able to join them. You can imagine how deep our gratitude was, and how fervently we blessed God for this fortunate interposition. My joy seemed to lift me up from the pain I had suffered, and I felt better than I had before for weeks.

"'And now what should we do next? Should we let the two rascally drivers go, and turn about for Bologna?'

"'No,' said my brother; 'our sisters won't expect us for three days, so we'll carry these villains back and give them up, and to-morrow we will go over in my vettura.'

"We tumbled the dead bodies into the diligence, and then bound the two drivers hand and foot, and tumbled them in after. The oxen were cast adrift, and my brother's vetturino mounted and started the heavy team back, while we assumed the control of the vettura ourselves.

The drive down the mountain was quickly performed, and the city of Pistoja was reached without mishap. The two dead men were recognised as old offenders at once, and my testimony very quickly settled the business for the drivers. On the next night we were in Bologna, where my sister received me with open arms, and two days afterwards we were all in Venice.

"So much for my trip across the Appenines. And let me say to you—If you have ever an occasion to hire a special diligence, with strange drivers, to ride over the mountains of Italy, be sure that you are well armed, and have a trusty friend with you, if possible."

THE REVEREND THOS. KING.—It gives us the greatest joy to inform the American world that Tom King, late of the London P.R., is now the Rev. Thomas King, of Wales: that instead of pounding he now preaches, and that he only wrestles in prayer. Notice is made in one of the Welsh newspapers of Thomas's exhortations; and, as we should presume, his style is said to be "very forcible, bold, and earnest." He will hereafter engage only in knocking down sin, getting the head of the devil into chancery, letting his right hand fly at iniquity, and his left at hardness of heart, thus keeping the ring against all evil-doers, and sending sinners generally to grass.—*New York Tribune.*

MORMONISM.

Mr Kennedy, the well-known Scottish vocalist, has during the last three years been making a professional tour in Canada and the United States. Among the places he visited was Salt Lake City. There he had an introduction to Brigham Young and his wives, and other Mormon notables. The night before embarking on his return to his native land, Mr Kennedy gave a concert at Quebec, and during the interval gave the following account of his experience in Mormonism:—

I arrived at Salt Lake City on the 1st of July. On either side you come to it through a desert—a desert in the sense of land without grass. Fire had swept over it, and left it bare and dreary; no water anywhere upon it. You come through this desert to a land of beauty, of verdure. The lake is of a deep blue indigo colour, and sparkles in the sun like a fountain: it is thrice the saltiness of the ocean. As you approach it, you see little courses of water here and there, dividing the land and running down to the lake; springs bubble up everywhere, as if coming from an enormous fountain, and green trees are scattered all over the plain. Beyond are the mountains, a mighty range of great height; and so clear is the atmosphere that they seem near at hand. On the plain the thermometer is 100 in the shade, and up there the snow-capped mountain looking down upon it. The city is on a level plain, touching the lake on one hand, and the mountain on the other. It is a city of suburbs: the houses are scattered, and each house has its garden and trees; the streets are wide and clean; water is flowing everywhere. The place has a nice, quiet, genteel air about it. In the middle of the city—the business part—there are one or two blocks. Some of these struck me strangely. Over the door was a large circular sign, with the words "Holiness unto the Lord." Beneath this was an eye painted, representing Omniscience, and below that these words, "Zion Co-operative Store." (Laughter.) Some of these stores belong to Gentiles, who do a good business, though not encouraged by Brigham. His gospel is, "Work hard, spend little, but what you spend, spend it in our shops; don't encourage the Gentiles." But if the Gentile store sells for twopence, and their own for threepence, the twopenny store is sure to get the custom. The hotels there are managed as here, but they are not so large or so good. While there I was asked to go and see the President. I found him in his office seated with a number of people talking to him. He is sorely troubled with visitors; they come by every train, and bother him with questions more pointed than polite. I sat there silent for a while, watching the man. He is under sized, of 210lbs weight, 70 years old, or nearly so; seems well preserved, has hardly a wrinkle on his face, nor any appearance of being over-worked, and enjoys life abundantly. He seemed to me to be keen, shrewd—almost crafty—well able to manage—capable of conducting any kind of business—run a hotel or a steamboat—command a regiment or a ship—do anything, in fact, that might be required of him. His eyes have a habit of blinking; you cannot see into them; he takes stock of you, but you cannot take stock of him; like a man standing behind a Venetian blind, he can see you, but you cannot see him. He took me up to his house, having first sent a messenger before him to see that the way was clear. We (my daughter was with me) were shewn into a large room, nicely furnished, with a piano in it. Brigham said he had to go to a neighbouring town on business. I learned he had wives there too—in fact he has them scattered all over the country. He asked me to sing a song, and after that was finished the door opened, and in came an elderly lady, with a dark print dress, short apron, and hands half-dried: she had evidently come from kitchen duties. The President rose, and formally introduced Mrs Young. It is the rule that the first wife is introduced on all occasions. "We are the bosses," said an old Scotch lady, she being one of her husband's first three wives.—(Laughter.) Presently in came another lady, with a blue dress, narrow waist, and black curls, which she shook in a coquettish sort of way. "Mrs Young," again said the President.—(Laughter.) Then we had more songs; and by-and-bye the door opened again, and in came a flock of children, plainly but neatly dressed. "Mr Kennedy," the President said, "these are not all my children." Then he went amongst them, as among a flock of sheep, and laid his hands on their heads in a

kind, patriarchal, fatherly way. "This is mine," said he, "and this is mine," and looking somewhat dubious, "yes, this is mine."—(Loud laughter.) Then he said:—"As you've been singing me a song, I'll tell you a story. Tom Thumb is here just now. The other evening, it is said, a friend of ours—a very tall fellow—was standing close to Tom. Tom says to him: 'I don't believe in this polygamy: I don't understand it.'—'Well,' says the tall fellow, looking down on Tom, 'when I was your size I couldn't either!'"—(Laughter.) Then I was treated in the best possible way, and asked to go to several parties. I believe I had a better chance of seeing the social life of the people than nine-tenths of the visitors to Salt Lake. I found Scotch men and Scotch women there in abundance; and there, as everywhere, whatever their belief may be, their hearts are open to Scotch songs. Burns is the key to unlock every Scotchman's heart, wherever he may be.—(Cheers.) I found plenty of Englishmen there, too. Irishmen are extremely rare, and there are no Americans, except two or three who run the machine. The Mormons do not in conversation avoid the subject of polygamy: on the contrary, they invite you to discuss it. The rule is that each man shall have three wives. Many have none, many one, and many more than three. When a married man has formed a wish to have a second or a third, or a fourth or a fifth, or a tenth wife—(laughter)—it is the duty of the eldest wife to see after all the arrangements, and, in fact, to be the active agent of her husband in the matter. I told this to an old English lady, and says she, "I should like to see my husband dare to do such a thing!" But they do do it, and strange as it may seem, the wives assist. Women go there from Scotland and England, and from other parts of the world, for the express purpose of getting married. For you must know that the Mormons believe that a woman cannot go to heaven unless she is married. Suppose these women firmly impressed with this belief, their conduct is quite intelligible. I was invited one evening to a Mormon's house. It was a beautiful house—a perfect pattern of the house of a man of wealth and taste. I was of course introduced to the ladies—"Mr Kennedy—Mrs So-and-So; another lady, Mrs So-and-So; another lady, Mrs So-and-So,"—all the same name.—(Laughter.) They are all quiet and sedate, and they appeared to me to be under restraint. They shake hands with you, but I never could get a Mormon lady to look me in the face—their eyes are always averted. See them in the streets, they are never idly promiscuous, always working; or go into the house where they are at work, not a single one will turn about to see you—they go on with their work as quietly and soberly as if you were not there. They are all dressed in print gowns. The next evening after the party to which I have alluded, I was at another Mormon's house—a Scotchman's. He said to me, "We are not allowed to drink. But never mind: I have some good Scotch whisky, and you must make the toddy, and all the blame will rest on you." I did so, and we drank it, and enjoyed ourselves exceedingly. There was a group of ladies chatting in one corner of the room. I raised a glass and advanced towards them, saying, "Here's to the ladies: who wouldn't be a lady here?" One of them who was nearest to me said to me, in a serious tone, "I wonder who would be a lady here?" That was all I heard from the fair sex on the subject, and to me it was enough: it began to dawn on my mind that it was not all gold that glittered. I met at this house the three wives of my former host, and in their presence he was courting the daughter of our host for his fourth.—(Laughter.) Our host had married six wives, one of them the daughter of Brigham Young, and Brigham's eldest son had married his daughter. I wonder what relation he is to his father-in-law?—(Renewed laughter.) Brigham Young says in effect, "Young men, take warning: if you don't marry the young ladies, we old fellows will: so look out."—(More laughter.) Under this state of things, when a man has six, or seven, or ten wives, the children are apt to get mixed, and lose their parentage, so far as the mother is concerned. So, to avoid this, they dress differently. The life of the Mormon is sober, steady, characterised by intense industry, and economy bordering on parsimony—work, work, work everywhere. Still, the people are fond of amusements, and came out in numbers to hear the old Scotch songs. One old gentleman I found—an elder there—had thirteen wives and wanted a fourteenth.—(Laughter.)

of his wives, an old Scotch lady, said to me, "My man canna laugh now: all his front teeth are gone, and he wants to get a new wife, but has no chance till he gets a new set of front teeth."—(Loud laughter.) So far as I could learn, the people are enthusiastic believers in Mormonism; they sacrifice very much to go there. I happened to meet with a young man who came from Scotland. He told me he and his father and his brother believed in Mormonism, but his mother did not, so they left her to go to Salt Lake—sacrificed their dearest affections. Right or wrong, they believe what they profess. An old elder among them said to me, "I was sent to Scotland to preach Mormonism; I nearly starved there. I went to England; lost track of my friends; could not get any person to help me, and was compelled to rise early in the morning and pick up the crusts from the sweepings of the streets. That's what I did, and would do again, if necessary." Obedience, absolute obedience, is the rule. I asked Brigham Young, "What will you do when the whole power of the United States is launched against you?" He said, "You don't understand us; those who, like us, have implicit trust in God, do not fear the face of man." But I found out that if it comes to that, they will take ship at San Francisco to one of the South Sea Islands as their future and last home.

Desperate Encounter with a Wild Boar.

The following stirring narrative is from an interesting volume on "Large Game Shooting in Tibet and the North-West," by Mr. Alexander A. A. Kinloch, of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade:—

"We were encamped about twenty miles from Moradabad, on the Bareilly road. The country was a level plain covered with growing corn, which, although nearly ripe, was, owing to the poorness of the soil, not much more than eighteen inches high. Several of us were lounging about the mess-tent late in the afternoon, when we heard shouts of 'Jungle! Soor,' and on looking out saw a boar galloping through some shallow water about three hundred yards from camp. Just then one of our men fired a charge of shot at him, which of course did him no harm, but only served to enrage him. My horses were being cleaned, so I shouted to a Syce to saddle one, ran to my tent for a spear, and was in the saddle and in pursuit of the boar in little more than a minute. He was about three-quarters of a mile off, but I could plainly see him, and I sent my horse along as hard as he could go. The pig was going leisurely, and I soon came up and made him quicken his pace. Just then he espied two wretched natives standing in the corn, and at once changed his course and charged them. They turned to run, but were instantly knocked over. I was close behind, and the boar went on. I soon overtook him and gave him three spears in quick succession, but, in my hurry, I had unfortunately brought a blunt spear, and it did not do him much harm. Each thrust was followed by a most determined and vicious charge, which it took me all I knew to avoid. We now reached a field of higher corn, and the boar, turning suddenly round, charged straight at my horse's chest. I had no time to get out of the way, and my horse was knocked off his legs, receiving a cut under the left knee. I was sent flying, but found myself on my feet in an instant, and had just time to lower my spear as the boar rushed at me. The spear glanced, and I was at once thrown down, and the pig immediately attacked me on the ground, digging at me most savagely. I knew that my only chance was to prevent him getting his tusks into my stomach; I therefore kept my left arm to the front, and let him rip at it, while I seized him by the fore leg with the right hand and tried to throw him. He was too strong for me, and kept on cutting me; so, finding I could not get rid of him, I resolved to try the dodge of shamming. I therefore threw myself flat on my face and lay still, hoping the brute would leave me; but he went on digging at me as viciously as ever, inflicting two severe cuts on my head. This would not do; so I jumped up, and grasping my spear with both hands, drove it with all my strength against his chest; but it would not penetrate, and he again knocked me down. I now began to think that matters were becoming rather serious, when to my delight I heard horses galloping. I shouted for help, and as they approached the boar left me. S., R., and S. then rode up, having by great good luck come the right way, for they did not even know that I was in front of them. I was scarlet from head to foot, and my clothes cut to ribbons. S. looked after me while the others went for a doolie. I was carried into camp, and my wounds were sewn up and dressed—a job which took nearly four hours! I had received about fifty wounds—two in the head, one in the foot, and the others pretty equally distributed between S. and F. Next day in search of my enemy, but they were unable to track him. They, however, beat a neighbouring jungle, in which they found a very savage boar, who may have been the same one; but they very soon lost him. Being in very good health, my wounds, many of which were very severe, quickly healed up, and I was on horseback again in a month."

Waipu Cave—The Wonder of New Zealand.

A correspondent of an Auckland paper writes as follows:—

"I am surprised that no traveller or tourist through Waipu to Mangapai, by 'Morrison's Way,' has attempted to draw public attention to, or excite desire to visit, what Bishop Selwyn designated 'The Wonder of New Zealand,'—the Waipu Cave. The north branch of the Waipu river, well up towards its source, enters a low opening in the side of a hill formed of hard limestone, and strangely meanders, as far as it can be followed, about nine or ten chains, till it bursts out a noble spring among displaced blocks of rock, after running a career of over half-a-mile under ground. To any lover of the grand and beautiful in Nature, a visit to this immense and magnificent grotto would be well repaid, even coming from the uttermost bounds of the Colony. It would be futile to attempt a description of it, as it is a succession of beautiful and awful views, which can be but partially shown by the best artificial lights that have yet been tried there. In one part, where daylight glimmers through the roof, Mr. Morrison, the hospitable proprietor, has dropped a line and plummet, and found it 120 feet: this is the highest gallery that has yet been explored. Stalactites of great size and beauty, white as alabaster, are in hundreds pendent from the roof in the different compartments; glow-worms may be seen in myriads attached to the roof in the continued moisture, and dropping through the limestone, and their blue sulphuric light greatly enhances the variety and beauty of the scene. But the crowding view of all is about midway in the splendid gallery called 'the theatre.' Here are large rounded pillars formed, where stalactites and stalagmites meet, and thousands of marble needles, from ten inches to as many feet, like a crop of snow-white icicles, with, in some instances, a tinge of red and orange, reversing the general order of Nature, and growing downwards. I venture to say that a man might visit the most splendid monuments of human greatness, or the most palpable legacies of human folly; tread the classic grounds of Italy, Lower and Upper Egypt, Lebanon, Palmyra, Nineveh, or Athens, and not be better able to define the feeling that inspired Fuseli, while gazing at the work of some ancient Grecian sculptor, to burst forth with—'No man can convince me that what I feel within me now is not immortal.'"

The Aborigines of Victoria.

The sixth report of the Central Board appointed to watch over the interests of the aborigines in the colony of Victoria has been issued. It states that the number of these people on the 31st May, 1869, was 1834, of whom 100 were wanderers, and the remainder were distributed over six several districts, in which nearly 20,000 acres of land have been reserved for their use. Their condition has greatly improved in the last few years. Certain ailments from which they formerly suffered have almost disappeared from amongst them; and if they have not altogether ceased to be drunkards, that vice is less prevalent than it used to be, while there are some who wholly abstain from intoxicating beverages. Another evidence of improvement in the morals of the blacks is found in the fact that half-caste births are now in much smaller proportions to the whole than was formerly the case. They have flocks and herds of their own, which they tend with fair skill and turn to good account. They grub, fence, and cultivate land, raising both corn and root crops, and they are not altogether ignorant of the economy of the dairy. They erect dwelling-houses and farm-buildings of stone and of wood, and they lay out gardens and orchards. They also work for wages at certain seasons, and are competent hands in the harvest-field and shearing-shed. Their offspring are receiving a good education, and are represented as showing an efficiency in the commoner branches of tuition that would compare favourably with that exhibited by average common school pupils, age for age. The girls as they grow up are taught many of the more useful arts of civilized life, and are reported to make good domestic servants. In short, the results of the nine years' labours of the Board and its officers have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Hitherto, however, the Board have been powerless beyond a certain point. They are at the mercy of persons who seek a profit by buying or exchanging for liquor clothes and blankets supplied by the Board; and the children arriving at maturity can leave the stations, and attach themselves to publicans and depraved characters who are on the watch to inveigle them from their homes.

A tablespoonful of Scotch oatmeal put into a large tumbler or small jug, and filled up with clear cold water, well stirred up and allowed to settle until the large particles of the meal fall to the bottom, forms a refreshing drink in hot weather, and quenches thirst well. English oatmeal is bitter, and will not be palatable, unless it is to those who have a taste for bitter drinks.

The Raccoon and the Pettyfogger.

(By JOHN BILLINGS.)

The raccoon is a resident of the United States or America; he emigrated to this country soon after its discovery by Columbus, without a cent, and nothing but his claws to get his living with. He is one of them kind of persons who hide his worth more than all the rest on him. He resides among the heavy timber, and cultivates the corn-fields and nabbing gardens for subsistence, and understands his business. His family consists of a wife and three children, who live with him on the inside of a tree. He can always be found at home during the day, ready to receive calls, but his nights are devoted to looking after his own affairs. He dresses in soft fur, and his tail, which is round, has rings on it. These rings are of the same material that the tail is, and are worn upon all occasions. During the winter he ties himself up into a hard knot, and lays down by his fireside. When spring opens, he opens, and goes out to see how the chickens have wintered. His life is as free from labor as a new penny, and if it wasn't for the dogs and the rest of mankind, the raccoon would find what everybody else has lost—a heaven upon earth. But the dogs tree him and the men skin him, and what there is left of him isn't worth a cuss. He is not a natural vagabond like the hedgehog and the alligator, but laves to be civilized and live among folks; but he has one vice that the smartest missionary on earth can't redeem, and that is the art of stealing. He is skunked to the crown in petit larceny, and will steal what he can't eat nor hide. He will tip over a barrel of apple sass, just for the fun of mauling the sass with his feet, and will pull out the plug out of the maulassiss, not because he laves sugar enny better than he did young duck, but just to see if the maulassiss has got a good damb tow it. I have studied animal deviltry for 18 years, because the more deviltry in an animal the more human he is. I can't find, by searching the passenger list, that Noah had a coon on board; but I am willing to bet 10 pounds or mutton sassa that mister coon, and his wife committed, by stealing a ride. I never knew a raccoon to want ennything long that he could steal quick. Ennybody, who has ever looked a coon right square in the face, will bet you a dollar that he is a dead beat, or under a five hundred dollar bonds, not to go into bizness for the next ninety days. I have had tame coons by the dozen; they are as easy to tame as a child, if you take them early enuff; but I can't advise ennybody to cultivate coons—they want as much looking after as a blind mule on a tow path, and there ain't enny more profit in them than there is in a stock dividend on the Erie Railroad. I never was out of a pet animal since I can remember, till now, but I have gone out of the trade forever; lately I discovered that it was a good deal like making a whissel out of a cat's tail, raining a comfortable tail, and reaping a mean whissel. Coons live to be 65 years old, if they miss the society of men and dogs enuff, but there ain't but few of them die of old age; the northwestern fur company are the grateful detakers of the coon family. I feel sorry for coons; for with a trifle more brains, they would make respectable pettyfoggers before a justice of the peace; but even this would not save them from final perdition. Natur don't make enny mistakes, after all; when she wants a raccoon, with rings on his tail, she makes him; and when she wants a pettyfogger, she knows how to make him, without spilling a good coon. Pettyfoggers, no doubt, have a destiny to fill, and they may enable a justice of the peace, in a cloudy day, to know a good deal less of the law than he otherwise would; still, for all this, if I was obliged to pray for one or the other, I think now I should say, Give us a little more coon, and a good deal less pettyfogger. If the raccoon would only give his whole attention to politics, that ain't but few could beat him; he's at home on the stump, and mennis on us, old coons, kan reckon how. In 1840, with nothing but a hard cider diet, he swept the country, from the north to the south pole, like a cargo of epsom psalts.

First love on the whole is a wonderfully pleasant thing. If one enters it through Purgatory, it is none the less a Paradise at which one arrives: an Eden, with its tree of knowledge and its tree of life. There is none of the distrust, the irony, the low-pitched expectations of after affection: no practical second thoughts—no calculations about wedding-rings and marriage-settlements. In its beginning, love still hovers in a sort of debatable land between the real and the unreal, with a good deal of fun and make-believe of boyhood and girlhood about it yet. It is wonderful with what a rigorous exactitude, with what a grave seriousness, we carry out our part in the grave little comedy. But it is no comedy to us while we figure in it. It is the revelation of a new world, a world of light and joy—a world, too, of wonder and enchantment and mystery.—*Saturday Review.*

A French lady was detected in trying to smuggle six poodles through the New York Custom-house. The poodles were stowed in her pockets.

Interprovincial News.

Wire tramways are fast coming into use on the Thames goldfield for the purpose of conveying the stones from the more inaccessible of the claims to the mills. The lines are said to work in the most satisfactory manner, and the rapidity with which the trucks are sent on their journey and unloaded is a matter of general surprise.

Colonel Rooke and the officers of the two companies of the 18th Royal Irish, stationed at Taranaki, lately treated the men and women of the detachment to a picnic, when, after partaking of a substantial lunch, the company amused themselves with different games. The band was in attendance, and played several beautiful selections during the afternoon. The *Taranaki Herald* says that the departure of the soldiers will be much regretted, as a better conducted lot of men have never been garrisoned there.

A member of the Wairoa rifle corps, named George Watts, was drowned in the Patea River on the night of the 12th inst. It appears that on that day he had been drinking, in company with some of his comrades, in the township of Carlyle, and when returning to the camp of the Wairoa rifles, on the other side of the river, they were unable to have the canoe brought over to them. Watts, who was an experienced swimmer, volunteered to swim across. He never reached the other shore, and on Thursday morning was drawn from the river—dead.

The *Otago River Argus* reports that a fatal accident occurred at Napier on the 13th inst. Two men were felling a tree on their claim, on the Napier lead, opposite the Camp, when it fell in a different direction to that which it was intended it should fall. One of the men, named William Counsell, a native of Claston, Somersetshire, England, ran in the wrong direction, and a branch which was knocked off another tree by the falling one struck him on the head and fractured his skull. He died in about four hours. Counsell was about forty years of age. On being searched, a deposit-receipt for £170 and a £1-note were found on his person.

A "Grand Regatta" recently came off at Wanganui, which consisted of a sailing-race, prize £2; watermen's race, prize £2; youth's race, prize £1 10s; and a canoe race, prize 15s. The total income, including entry money, was seven pounds eight shillings, and the expenditure £7 1s 6d.

A gas works company is being formed in Wellington. The necessary capital of £10,000 has been subscribed.

At Napier, a Mr. H. Tupper has been committed for trial for making improper overtures to and kissing a Mrs. Baker.

We (*West Coast Times*) understand that a number of the friends of Captain John McLean, of the *Albatross*, purpose, after her extensive overhaul, to visit all New Zealand ports on an excursion trip. The circular which has been shown to us is issued by Mr. Digot, and it is proposed the *Albatross* shall leave Melbourne on the 29th January, proceeding direct for Milford Sound, and from thence visiting all the inlets or sounds as far as Bluff Harbor, then visiting Danedin, Lyttelton, Wellington, Queen Charlotte Sound and sounds in Cook's Strait, going through the French Pass en route to Nelson, where she will leave about 21st February, calling off Hokitika on her way to Melbourne. The number of passengers will be limited to 50 in the saloon. The fare for the entire round being very moderate (only £20), no doubt, as the weather is so exceedingly hot in Melbourne, Captain McLean will secure the number of excursionists, who will not only benefit by the trip, but will also gain some knowledge of the geographical position of the different parts of New Zealand.

Those who visited the Cynadrome last night (says the *Auckland Advertiser* of the 5th inst.) were highly amused by a case of mutual astonishment exhibited by a member of the human family and one of the lower order of animal creation. During the time that one of the monkeys was performing on the tight-rope, a Maori, dressed in native attire, with a flaxen cloak on his shoulders, entered the pavilion, and to make a short cut to a seat, crossed the ring. The monkey saw him, and he gazed with astonishment on the monkey. The latter stood transfixed—balance-pole in hand. It was an affecting and interesting sight—one lord of the forest, or wild man of the woods, gazing awe-stricken on the other. In the breast of the noble savage the "am-I-not-a-man-and-a-brother sentiment" seemed rising, for he glanced at the burlesque on humanity with a certain affectionate interest which was touching. The audience roared with laughter, especially as the monkey during the rest of the performance continued to gaze with unaffected surprise at the peculiarly-clad Maori, who sat seriously returning the stare, with a look of doubt and amazement. It was evident that was the first monkey he had ever seen.

At New Ahuriri races, at the Grey, on the 27th ult., there was a "ladies' race" for 15 sows. There were two entries, of horses ridden by Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Black. The race created great excitement. It was run three times, and caused a *fracas* in which one young man was nearly killed. Mrs. Black was declared the winner.

Mining News.

THE THAMES.

During the year 1869, 7835 tons of stone were crushed at the Karanui Co.'s battery, and the total yield was 42,246 ounces of gold, or an average of a fraction over 50s. 7dwts. to the ton throughout. During the last month of the year, 1024 tons were crushed, and yielded 3234ozs. of retorted gold.

During the period commencing the 6th of April and ending the 17th of December last, 1868 tons were crushed at Goodall's Prince Alfred battery, and the amount obtained from this was 10,326ozs. 18dwts. 11grs., or an average of over 50s. to the ton.

During the five weeks ending the 1st inst., 162 tons of stone crushed at the Tramway Battery yielded 441ozs. 17dwts. The total yield from the Golden Crown is not accurately known. On the 30th ult., a retorting at the Company's battery yielded 1183ozs. On the following day, another retorting yielded 500ozs.

The Tramway Battery finished the crushing of 58 tons of quartz for the Belfast Company on the 30th, and the product was 1930zs.

The last crushing of stone from the Vale of Avoca yielded a parcel of 268ozs. from 80 tons of stone.

The Pride of the West extracted 71ozs. of retorted gold from 45 tons of stone.

From 58 tons of stone crushed for the Beach claim, 1490zs were obtained.

These figures, says the *Advertiser*, are indicative of the continued prosperity of the Thames Goldfields. They undoubtedly prove that a few claims are flourishing, but in no sense do they indicate the wealth of the locality. The returns of gold exported show that the average yield from the Thames goldfields is decreasing, and the inference is that the population is either decreasing, or that those engaged in mining pursuits are not so prosperous as formerly.

MAEREWHENUA.

We have received from the prospector of the Maerewhenua (Northern Otago) quartz reef further particulars of this discovery. The reef runs between Maerewhenua and Otekaiki rivers, something to the northward of west and southward of east. The prospectors have sunk two shafts, each ten feet deep, on each side of the reef, the top of which was visible for several hundred feet. They struck good stone, with gold in it, visible to the naked eye, and the result of their trial crushing of 4lbs. or 5lbs. gave 2½ grains of gold. Next the prospecting claim another party has struck the reef, and a number of men are at work along the supposed line of the reef. Within a short distance a flow of basaltic lava has taken place, and encased the upper part of the deposits. This is a favourable sign; and we believe that a quantity of quartz cement exists close by, very hard and solid, having the appearance of having been exposed to the basaltic overflow. It is probable that this also may prove auriferous. The reef, as far as prospecting, is six feet thick, and appears to have gold throughout; but a sample lot of the stone will be sent down to be crushed, and results can then be better estimated.—*Mining Journal*, Jan. 29.

Galvanic Punishment.

A writer under the *nom de plume* of "Leyden Jar," in one of the London daily papers, recommends galvanism to be substituted as the punishment for wife beaters. He says:—"Although the garrotters went a little too far a short time ago, and forced a frightened Legislature to sanction their occasional flogging, it cannot be denied that this fast weighs heavily on the spirits of not a few among us. Every cut which a sturdy ruffian receives for half strangling or fracturing the skull of an old gentleman goes deeper into their tender hearts than it does into the scoundrel's back. It cannot be helped. In a free country we must endure milkshops as well as greater evils. Flogging has its drawbacks. It is not only painful, which is what we want, but it is often disabling, and society is hardly justified in crippling any of its members, unless it means to keep them permanently. Now, lasting injury to the spine has, it is said, often followed a good flogging with the cat. Why, therefore, use it when science provides us with a more than sufficient substitute? A galvanic battery is the substitute I propose. Electrify garrotters, wife-beaters, brutally cruel cattle drovers, and the like. Give them shocks proportionate to their criminality. Regulate it precisely, as you can, according to their strength. Any electrician could construct a machine which would allow of gradations of pain, from the well known 'pins and needles' up to a jarring which would resemble the breaking of bones. And the point to be borne in mind is that the infliction could be stopped instantly, and would leave little or no evil or disabling effects afterwards. It would also admit of frequent application. I fancy a garrotter who had been condemned to a month's electrifying every day would be unusually reluctant to have the experiment repeated. I need not point out how much more suitable this system is to the advanced condition of humanity and enlightenment we have all attained, as compared to the old fashioned cat-o'-nine-tails."

Cromwell Post Office.

MAILS CLOSE:

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p.m.
 For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.
 For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbstown, Arrow River, Frankton and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p.m.
 For Rocky Point, Luggate, Albert Town, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.
 For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a.m.
 From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.
 From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrow River, Edwards's, Gibbstown, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.
 From Cardrona, Albert Town, Luggate, and Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.
 From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE.
 Open for the transaction of Money Order and Savings Bank business daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Telegraph Office is open to the public on week days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 to 10.30 a.m., and from 5 to 5.30 p.m., New Zealand mean time.

J. REEKIE, Postmaster.

COMMERCIAL.

ARGUS OFFICE,

Tuesday afternoon.

Trade during the week has maintained a fair average.

Harvest work is progressing but slowly, in consequence of the continued scarcity of hands. Several waggons loaded with wool from the Wanaka and other stations have passed through during the week, on their way to Dunedin.

Quotations are as follow:—

Flour (Robertson & Hallenstein's).—£18 to £19 per ton.
 Pollard, do. do., £13 per ton.
 Bran, do. do., £9 per ton.
 Oats.—6s per bushel.
 Wheat.—7s per bushel.
 Chaff.—£7 per ton.
 Hay.—£9 " "
 Straw.—£7 " "
 Potatoes.—£8 " "
 Bread.—1s per 4lb loaf.
 Butter.—1s 3d per lb.
 Cheese.—1s 6d " "
 Bacon.—1s 6d " "
 Ham.—1s 8d " "
 Eggs.—2s per dozen.
 Butter.—1s 3d per lb.
 Mutton.—4d to 6d
 Beef.—7d and 8d
 Lignite, 35s per ton.
 Firewood (scrub), £4 per load.

Cartage from Dunedin.—£7 10s.

BIRTH.

At the School-house, Cromwell, on the 28th ult., Mrs DUNCAN MACKELLAR, of a daughter.

THE

Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

On Thursday evening a steady rain commenced to fall, and continued almost without cessation throughout the night. There was not a great deal of rain on Friday morning, but about noon it began to come down heavily, and there was a perfect torrent for five or six hours. It was, we are informed, the heaviest rainfall that has taken place in this district for many years. The numerous rivulets taking their rise from the eastern slopes of Mount Pisa, and crossing the Bendigo road in their course to the Clutha river, very quickly became formidable streams, and many of the low flats between Cromwell and the Wakefield Ferry were completely inundated for a considerable time. The Lowburn, usually only a few inches deep at the crossing-place, was almost impassable; and Loughnan's creek rose to such an extent as to cover the road with three or four feet of water for a distance of more than a mile. Two gentlemen who came down from Bendigo in a buggy during the afternoon informed us that they had the greatest difficulty in guiding the horses over many parts of the road, and especially from the Rocky Point Ferry to Loughnan's creek, where the water reached in several places as high as the seat of the buggy. The carters employed in conveying stone from the Cromwell Company's claim to the battery at the foot of the hill were obliged to stop work at an early hour of the day, as the road was rendered impassable; and indeed all out-door work was completely suspended. In the evening the clouds cleared away, and a thin coating of snow was seen on the summit of Mount Pisa. The gradually-increasing volume of the Clutha and Kawarau rivers on Saturday morning proved that the rain had not been confined to this immediate neighbourhood, for both rivers rose many feet above their ordinary summer level, and it was not until Sunday that the indications of a heavy freshet further up-country began to disappear. A large quantity of driftwood was brought down from Lake Wakatipu by the Kawarau, and on Saturday a considerable number of juveniles were busily engaged in fishing out the fragments of timber for firewood—a very scarce commodity in Cromwell. The whole of the dams in this vicinity were filled to overflowing, and there will be no scarcity of water for mining purposes for some time to come.

The new machinery erected by the Aurora Quartz Mining Company at Bendigo was expected to be set in motion yesterday, and the results of the first crushing are looked for with great interest. The christening of the water-wheel was to have taken place yesterday (Tuesday), but a circular was issued on the previous day, intimating that, "owing to unavoidable circumstances," the ceremony would be postponed till Friday, the 4th inst. We understand that active preparations are being made for the occasion, and the fact that a ball is to take place at Perriam's Hotel, Logantown, the same evening, will doubtless be a great additional attraction to many of the visitors to the Reefs on Friday, the "opening day."

Mr N. Salomon, who is well and favorably known as the proprietor of the largest and handsomest jeweller's establishment in Dunedin, is at present making a tour of the gold-fields towns with the view of reducing his immense stock of goods. We understand that Mr Salomon has with him watches and jewellery to the value of something like £6000, and the quality cannot, we believe, be surpassed in the Colony. Mr Salomon announces his intention of visiting the Bendigo Reefs on Friday next, and after remaining for a short time, he will return to Cromwell and remain for a few days. Particulars will be seen from an advertisement in another column.

A free source, under the management of the ladies of the Cromwell Presbyterian congregation, is to take place shortly—the object being to raise sufficient funds to enable the Rev. Mr Drake to purchase a serviceable horse. One-third of the amount required has been promised by a gentleman resident in the district, and it is expected that the proceeds of a collection at the tea-meeting will make up the requisite sum. When we state that Mr Drake plays regular ministerial visits to such distant places as the Nevis, Luggate, Cardrona, Albert Town, as well as the various stations in the neighborhood of Lakes Wanaka and Haver, we have said enough to prove that a good horse is to him a *sine qua non*, and we are quite sure that the call for aid will be liberally responded to.

We understand it is the intention of the Rev. R. Coffey (of the Church of England, Queenstown), when on his way to attend the meeting of the Diocesan Synod in Dunedin, to hold divine service at Cromwell, Clyde, and Alexandra respectively. The Synod meets, we believe, in the latter end of this month, so that the rev. gentleman may be expected here about the 20th inst.

The ordinary fortnightly sittings of the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts will take place to-day.

A meeting of the Town Council was held on the evening of Monday last, at which all the members were present, and the Mayor presided. A letter from Mr J. Marsh was read, requesting permission to lay pipes from the water-race by Mr Smitham's stable across the street to his own yard; and on the motion of Cr. Burreas, seconded by Cr. Badger, permission was granted, subject to the approval of the Public Works Committee. There was no other business, and, after a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding, the meeting adjourned.

We understand that the members of Court Star of Cromwell, A.O.F., intend to celebrate their second anniversary by a supper and ball, to take place on Friday, 4th March, in the large concert-hall of the Cromwell Hotel.

An inquest was held to-day (says the *Lake Wakatipu Mail* of the 27th ult.) before R. Beetham, Esq., coroner, on the body of a miner named Patrick McInnerary, who was smothered yesterday by a fall of earth, while working in Lynch's claim, Moke Creek. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Mr Kenneth Sutherland, who has lately been appointed teacher of the Queenstown School, passed through Cromwell on Monday morning, en route from Hamilton (where he has for some time past held a similar office) for Wakatipu. Regarding Mr Sutherland the *Mount Ida Chronicle* says:—"He was much respected at Hamilton, and no doubt will be equally so at Queenstown when he becomes known. We sincerely wish Mr Sutherland success and happiness in the new and more extended field in which he will henceforth exercise his useful and honourable calling."

The *Daily Times* states that "John Buckley, a well-known sharper, convicted at Clyde on the 4th ult., of unlawfully assaulting William Woodman, and sentenced to two months' hard labour, was received into Dunedin Gaol on the 25th."

From the *Tuapeka Times* we learn that "the man Doigh and his wife, who were arrested on the charge of attempting to poison some of Mr Cameron's family at Schlötel's Station, Tapanui, have been discharged, Mr Wood, R.M., considering that, however suspicious the case might appear, he had not sufficient evidence before him to justify a commitment. He commented severely on Mr Cameron's carelessness in allowing such a dangerous poison as that of arsenic to remain so openly exposed that it could be tampered with by any person about the station."

The same paper states that Mr Hopkins, a storekeeper at Evan's Flat, Tuapeka, has been convicted by the Resident Magistrate of sly groggelling, and fined £10 and costs. The keeper of a shanty between Lawrence and the Beaumont was convicted of a similar offence, and fined £20 and costs. A subscription has been set on foot in the district to re-imburse the shanty-keeper, who is regarded by some as a "martyr to the law."

The 111th anniversary of Robert Burns was celebrated at Milton, Tokomairiro, by a dinner and a ball. Upwards of sixty gentlemen were present at the dinner, and the ball was also very well attended.

An anonymous contributor has made a donation of £100 to the funds of the Otago Benevolent Institution.

Mr Joseph Barnes Borton, Receiver of Revenue at Roxburgh, has been appointed Warden and Resident Magistrate for the Mount Benger district.

A Wesleyan Church is shortly to be erected at Balclutha.

The friends of Mr Edward Ings, of the Warepa District School, and formerly a resident at the Arrow, will be gratified to learn that that gentleman has been unanimously chosen, from amongst seven applicants, to fill the vacant situation of teacher at Clyde.

The miners strike at Mount Ida still continues. A meeting of the miners and residents at Naseby (says the *Mount Ida Chronicle*) was held on Wednesday evening, the 26th ult., at which over 200 were present. The following petition to his Honor the Superintendent was submitted, and unanimously approved of. It was afterwards signed by more than 300 persons. "To his Honor the Superintendent of Otago. We, the undersigned miners and residents of Naseby, beg to submit for your Honor's consideration our grievance—the price of water. The present charge being far too high to enable the miner to obtain the ordinary necessities of life, the water companies were petitioned to consider the exhausted state of this gold-field, and reduce their charge more in accordance with the times; but, owing to a combination amongst themselves, they have declined to comply. If your Honor would consider that one Government head of water, for which they pay 5s per annum, brings them at the present price the enormous sum of £137 11s, you will perceive that the miner on this poor field is deprived of a large portion of his earnings. Therefore we, your Honor's petitioners request that you will be pleased to suspend section 3 of regulation xxi. of the Gold-fields Regulations, in accordance with section 17 of regulation xxii., until such time as our present grievances shall be redressed. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."—The same paper states that "the existing strike absorbs all other questions, and what is to be the result is the general enquiry of one to the other. In the meantime the once busy streets of Naseby have lost a large amount of their usual activity. We presume the miners are husbanding their resources as far as possible to meet the difficult position in which they are at present placed. Though work has been almost at a standstill in this neighborhood, in consequence of the strike, mining operations are being vigorously pushed forward both at the Kyeburn and at Clarks. This is to be accounted for by the fact that in those workings there are no water-race companies—the various mining parties working with their own water. Despite the strike, the present escort shows this district still at the head of the list. Still, unless some satisfactory accommodation be arrived at speedily, the forthcoming escort cannot fail to shew a lamentable falling off."

Madame and the Misses Carandini, with Mr Walter Sherwin, have returned to Dunedin, and appear nightly in grand operatic and ballad concerts in St. George's Hall.

The Otago Jockey Club Races are announced to take place on the Silverstream Course on the 24th and 25th of March next—just a month after the Dunstan meeting. The Tuapeka Races are to come off on Thursday and Friday, 10th and 11th February; and the Tokomairiro Races on the 9th and 10th of March; and the meeting at Oamaru will be held about the 23rd of March. There will also be races at Waikouaiti shortly, but the date is not yet fixed.

NOTES FROM THE NEVIS.

(By our Own Correspondent.)

January 29, 1870.

We have had a visit from the Warden at last, but the miners who had any Court business have been so often disappointed, that they disbelieved the report of his intended visit, and did not attend; therefore there was no business to transact.

A reverend gentleman of the Romish Church (Father Norris) has also visited the Nevis.

Mr Barry held a sale of cattle here the other day, but the buyers were few. He sold one lot of fifteen cows and yearlings, with two calves thrown in, for £90, to a party of miners. This speaks much for the disposition of the diggers to settle down; and I think it would be profitable both to the Government and the people if the land was made available before the squatters fence-in more of the runs, as they would then require so much more for compensation, and the fencing would not improve the value of the ground.

A blacksmith has commenced business here, and has every chance of succeeding, as his charges are very moderate, considering the extra cartage for material.

The miners are all steadily at work. A few of them have put up iron houses, which shows that they have no desire to ramble.

The Chinese population is decreasing fast: I should think they do not number over 160.

There has been a great deal of rain, and the tops of the hills westward have a slight covering of snow.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Jockey Club was held in the Town Hall on the evening of Friday last, at which the attendance was unusually numerous. Mr W. Smitham, president of the Club, took the chair. The Treasurer (Mr Preshaw) read the balance-sheet, of which the following is an abstract:—

RECEIPTS.—Balance from March meeting, £15 10s 6d; Subscriptions to the Club, £43 1s; donations and qualifications, £176 5s; sale of booths, £51 11s; cards, £1 10s; deposit (returned), £2; entrances, £141 15s; sweeps, £25 5s; Hospital Race, £14. Total receipts, £471 17s 6d.

DISBURSEMENTS.—Stakes paid, £337 5s; sweepsstakes, £26 5s; Hospital Race, £14; deposit returned, £2; expenses, £27 19s 8d. Total disbursements, £416 2s 2d. Balance in hand, £55 15s 4d.

THE PRESIDENT congratulated the Club on the highly satisfactory state of the finances, and upon the great success which had attended the race-meetings carried out under its auspices. It was, however, only owing to the energetic efforts of two or three of the members that the late meeting had been such a successful one; and he trusted that in the future everyone interested in the welfare of the district would assist in promoting the success of the Club.

On the motion of Mr MARSH, seconded by Mr Wright, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the members of committee and other gentlemen who had so ably carried out the arrangements connected with the December meeting. Mr Smitham, on behalf of the committee, briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The SECRETARY read a letter from Mr W. Grant, builder, offering to dispose of the Grand Stand to the Club for the sum of £105. As to terms, he would in the meantime accept such amount of the purchase-money as the Club were in a position to give, and would take the balance within twelve months of day of sale.

[The President here vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr Preshaw.]

Mr SMITHAM, as a member of the Dunstan Jockey Club, described the construction of the Grand Stand erected on the Dunstan Course, and explained the terms on which it had been erected and afterwards purchased by the Dunstan Club. He considered the Dunstan Grand Stand very much superior to that which had been put up on the Cromwell Course, in fact it was the best erection of the kind that he was acquainted with in the Province; and the total sum paid for it by the Dunstan Club was only £65. He admitted the desirability of having the Grand Stand in the hands of the Club, but thought that before negotiating the purchase, a committee should be appointed to inspect the building and see that it was properly finished and put in thorough repair.

Mr MARSH said that, leaving aside the question of price, he believed there was an understanding between the Committee and Mr Dagg (to whom they had sold the right of erecting the Stand) that if the building put up was a substantial one, the Club would probably purchase it from him.

Mr DAGO, in reply to a question, said the matter was entirely out of his hands, but he certainly considered that Mr Grant was entitled to the same consideration as himself.

Mr SMITHAM stated that the Committee, in selling the right to Mr Dagg, had not bound themselves to take the Stand off his hands afterwards.

Mr BARRY said that the building was far from being complete, but that the job was a substantial one so far as it had gone.

[Mr SMITHAM resumed the chair.]

Mr DAGO proposed that Messrs Smitham, Marsh, Barry, Goodger, and Kidd be requested to inspect the Grand Stand, and report to an adjourned meeting.

Mr KELLY begged to move, as an amendment, that a committee of five be appointed by ballot from amongst the subscribers.

The motion and amendment were seconded, and put to the meeting, when the former was declared carried.

Some discussion took place relative to the desirability of having the race-course handed over to the management of the Jockey Club; and on a motion by Mr Marsh, seconded by Mr Barry, Messrs Preshaw, Kelly, and Smitham were deputed to endeavour to make arrangements for carrying out that object.

Mr MARSH then proposed that the meeting adjourn till Monday evening, at nine o'clock, and that the committee inspect the Grand Stand in the mean time. This was seconded by Mr Kidd, and agreed to.

An adjourned meeting of the Club was held, according to adjournment, on Monday evening; Mr Smitham, president, in the chair. The committee appointed to visit and examine the Grand Stand brought up their report, which recommended "that the Jockey Club purchase the Grand Stand, with timber to complete the railing round the top, for the sum of £47 10s."

Mr GRANT being present at the meeting, was asked if he would accept the sum offered, but he declined to do so. He would, however, reduce the price first asked for the Stand to £90.

A motion to the effect that this offer be not accepted, was carried.

It was then proposed that £60 be offered for the Stand *per se*, on condition that back and side rails be put up, and braces fastened, by Mr Grant. This resolution was agreed to, and

Mr GRANT intimated his willingness to accept the sum named, and agreed to the terms of payment offered.

Messrs SMITHAM and GOODGER were authorised to adopt the best means of preserving the building from the effects of the weather.

A vote of thanks to the President closed the meeting.

The English pedestrians are much mortified at their recent defeat. They are now training at Brighton. All their engagements are broken, except Hewitt's match with Harris.

ALEXANDRA TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting was held in the Council Chamber on Friday evening last. Present: The Mayor (Robert Finlay, Esq.), and Crs. Calder and Theyers.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and outward correspondence was read and approved of.

A letter was read from Mr Joseph Mason, asking leave to remove his stables on to a parcel of ground at the back of their present site.—Leave was granted.

An application was read from Mr C. Morris, asking leave to quarry stones from rocks behind the township.—Leave was granted.

A report from the Inspector of Nuisances was then read respecting the nuisance caused by certain of the inhabitants keeping pigs in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings, also that the nuisance was on the increase.

After some discussion, Cr. Theyers proposed that the report lie over until the next meeting and in the meantime a committee, to consist of the Mayor, Cr. Calder, and the mover, be appointed to further consider the report, and to select a site for the styes, should their removal be considered necessary.

The Town Clerk laid on the table an Audited Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1869, shewing a balance on hand of £143 2s 7d. The statement was adopted, and ordered to be published in the usual manner.

According to notice, Cr. Theyers moved that the rate to be levied on the assessment for the year 1869-70 be sixpence in the pound.—This was seconded by Cr. Calder, and carried.

Accounts to the amount of £20 1s 8d were passed for payment.

Proposed by Cr. Calder—"That the Work Committee inspect the approach to the Molyneux punt, and, if found necessary, cause the crossing at the junction of the two approaches to be channelled, so as to carry the water clear of the main approach; also, to further inspect Limerick street, and order any necessary work to be done to carry off surplus water during heavy rains."—Seconded by Cr. Theyers, and carried.

Proposed by Cr. Calder, and seconded by Cr. Theyers,—"That the Town Clerk be instructed to draw the attention of Mr Simpson, the Road Engineer, to the dilapidated state of the road between the town boundary and Brennan Gully, on the Manuherikia Road, and to respectfully request him to put on a few men to repair the damaged parts."—Carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting, and the Council adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.—IN BANCO.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1870.

(Before His Honor Mr Justice Ward.)

Re Vincent Pyke.—Mr James Smith moved upon the affidavit of Mr A. Brough, for a *re nisi*, calling upon Mr Vincent Pyke, Goldfield Warden, to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue compelling him to register a certain deed. The ground which had been taken was that the deed ought to bear an *ad valorem* stamp, and from which exemption was now claimed under the Stamp Duties Act. A rule was granted and made returnable fourteen days after service.

Harris v. Shanley.—Mr James Smith moved for a final order to wind up the suit, and intimated that Mr Howorth consented. Ordered.

Regina v. Whetter.—This was a *rule nisi* calling upon William Henry Whetter to show cause why an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* should not be exhibited against him, shew by what authority he claimed to hold office as Mayor of the town of Cromwell.

Mr Barton, with Mr Howorth, appeared to move the rule absolute, and Mr James Smith show cause.

It appeared, from affidavits read, that on the 21st of July, 1869, an election of Mayor for the town of Cromwell was held, when George W. Goodger was elected in the room of Whetter. On the 2nd August, however, Goodger forwarded a letter to the Town Clerk, resigning office as Mayor, and on the 9th August he transmitted another letter, withdrawing his resignation.

The grounds upon which Whetter was called upon to show cause are as follow:—1. That 1 year of office as Mayor of the incorporated town of Cromwell, being the time during which he legally might hold and exercise the office of Mayor of the said incorporated town, expired on the 1st of August, 1869. 2. That the above-named George Wellington Goodger was, on the 21st of July, 1869, duly elected Mayor of the said incorporated town of Cromwell for the year ending the 1st of August, 1870. 3. That there has been no extraordinary vacancy in the office of Mayor of the said incorporated town since the said 1st of August, 1869, and the election on the 9th September, 1869, was therefore irregular. That the said election on the 9th September, 1869, was also irregular, inasmuch as such election was held on a day later than fourteen days from the time when an extraordinary vacancy in the office of Mayor of the said incorporated town was declared to have occurred, and contrary to the provisions of the Otago Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1865.

Mr Smith having addressed himself to the various points involved,

His Honor intimated that an important point for consideration was "whether or not Goodger had power to waive his resignation before the election of another Mayor."

Authorities upon this point were referred to, and ultimately,

His Honor decided to make the rule absolute on the dictum of Chief Justice Holt. In accordance with such dictum "Goodger had a right to waive his resignation prior to the election of a successor, and such resignation was waived."

After Mr Barton had addressed himself to the question of costs, it was decided that the rule should enter into a recognisance at Cromwell.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS, VIA AMERICA.

[A vessel from San Francisco arrived at Bluff Harbour a few days since, bringing the following late news from Europe and America:—]

LONDON, November 16.

The Government has directed one of Her Majesty's war steamers to convey the remains of Mr Peabody to America. Just before his death he bequeathed £150,000 to the Peabody fund for the benefit of the poor. The Bishop of London preached his funeral sermon at Westminster Abbey. The place was crowded.

FRANCE.

The Emperor reviewed troops at Compiègne. A large force is concentrated around Paris to prevent any outbreak.

ITALY.

The Dogma of the infallibility of the Pope is not forced upon the Ecumenical Council. Reports from Rome have been received in Paris, stating on good authority, that the Pope declares he must be assured of an imposing majority of Bishops in favour of his dogma, otherwise he prefers that the subject shall not be introduced, desiring to avoid a discussion that might lessen the influence of the principle.

The Jesuits are using every effort to secure an overwhelming majority.

SPAIN.

The Duchess of Genoa opposes her son's candidature to the Spanish throne.

Two deputies have been convicted of treason, and sentenced to death.

Admiral Topete has been elected vice-president of the Cortes.

The Bishop of Havana, en route for the Ecumenical Council at Rome, was arrested on his arrival at Cadiz.

RUSSIA.

A telegram dated St. Petersburg, November 16, says that the project for a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France, Austria, and Russia, has been submitted by Prince Gortschakoff to the French Minister, and sent by the latter to the Emperor Napoleon. The contemplated duration of the alliance to be for three years, renewable on six months' notice. Each party to the alliance to keep a standing army of the stipulated strength.

CANADA WEST.

Latest Californian papers state that a revolution has broken out amongst the French Canadians, who rise in arms, and refuse to recognise Governor McDougall. They drove him from the Red River country, and organised a Provisional Government of their own. The Government sent for troops to suppress the insurgents.

CUBA.

The insurrection is spreading, and the last success of the Spanish troops has not damped the ardor of the leaders of the revolution.

AMERICA.

The Government have taken possession of Samana Bay as a naval depot for the West Indies, on which they intend to erect heavy fortifications.

A fatal collision has occurred on the Pacific Railway. Eleven persons were killed, and 20 more or less seriously injured.

Frauds in the New York Custom House have been discovered to the enormous sum of 8,000,000 dollars.

The union of the Presbyterian Churches throughout the States has been consummated.

LATEST AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

Mr Bagot, the Secretary to the Victoria Racing Club, will visit the various ports of New Zealand by the Gothenburg, to arrive at Hokitika on the 31st instant. He will be prepared to offer advantageous terms to owners of race-horses to be sent to Victoria to be engaged at the meetings of the Club for the seasons 1870-1.

The Victorian Academy of Art, on the same basis as the London one, has been established by colonial artists.

Ten men deserted from the Barossa on her last trip.

Mr Byron Moore has been appointed Assistant Surveyor-General.

Do Loustel, a French teacher, has been arrested, charged with criminally assaulting a young girl named Smith.

A fire took place at Clunes, destroying property estimated at £2,500, which was covered by insurance.

Schoolmaster Boyes of the Nelson training ship has been dismissed.

A new watering place called Sorrento, opposite Queenscliff, has been laid out and sold. The principal citizens have purchased allotments.

Mr George Davis, manager of the Gold Company at Wood's Point, has been committed for trial for shooting at Samuel Hill with a spring-gun.

Lyster's opera artistes have arrived—Barratto, Chambers, and Signor Dondi. Weston's opera season has closed.

Professor Hughes has taken premises for the performance of vaudevilles.

Charles James Davis, decorator, passenger per Yorkshire, was arrested for forgery on landing.

Young Gardiner, the jockey, was killed while riding Receipt at Violet Town.

W. G. Slayter, watchmaker, Emerald Hill, was arrested for forgery immediately after his marriage.

The Inter-colonial Cricket Match takes place about the 15th of March.

WRECK OF THE "LAUGHING WATER."

(From the Southland Weekly News.)

The brig Laughing Water was wrecked off the coast of Orepuki, Southland, on the 14th ult. Captain Gibson, commander of the ill-fated vessel, has communicated to us the following particulars of her loss, and the providential escape of the crew:—

The Laughing Water, 411 tons register, left Newcastle (N.S.W.) on the 5th January, bound for Otago, with a cargo of 620 tons of coal, consigned to Messrs Hutcheson and Co. Fine weather was experienced up to the 11th, when the wind set in strong from the N.E. At midnight the gale freshened, with high cross-sea running, and very thick, cloudy weather, and heavy rain. By 2 a.m., it blew a perfect hurricane from the N.N.E., the seas making a clean breach fore and aft, the vessel labouring heavily. At 3 a.m., shipped a heavy sea, filling the decks up to the rails, and staying in the cabin skylights, filling the cabin with water, washing spars and anchor adrift, carrying away a portion of the ship's bulwarks on the starboard side, and at the same time splitting the fore-topmast and main-topmast. At 3.30 p.m., as the seas were still breaking over her, thought it advisable to leave to. Called the chief mate (Mr W. C. Moore) and told him to haul the fore-topmast staysail down. He went forward to do so, and set some of the men to secure the spars and anchor. He then went with the second mate and one seaman to pass a gasket round the staysail. While they were out on the bowsprit the ship gave a heavy plunge, dipping her jib-boom, bowsprit, and the forecable right under, washing the chief mate and the seaman overboard. The second mate, who retained his hold on the bowsprit, managed to grasp the seaman and hold him until assistance came, but the mate was seen no more. All hands were then called aft, and a sail lashed round the cabin skylight. The ship was then rounded to under close-reefed main-topmast, the storm increasing, and the weather continuing cloudy, with heavy rain. Kept hove-to for twenty-four hours, the wind veering right round the compass during that time, when the weather having moderated, but still very thick and cloudy (on Thursday, the 13th), all plain sail was made, and the vessel stood in for land to pick up the Solander. This continued up to Friday at noon, when the breeze increased to a brisk gale. At 6.45 land was sighted, supposed to be distant about eight or ten miles, when all hands were called up to trek the ship off the land. This was done, and she stood off till 10.15, going about 4 knots, when the ship struck violently on a sunken rock, staving the whole bow in at one blow. She immediately began to sink, and the watch below rushed out of the forecable and ran aft, saying the water was on the forecable deck. No sign of breakers was seen to indicate the proximity of the rock. All hands rushed to get out the boats, but the ship was sinking so fast that only the smallest boat could be got out. There was barely time to get all hands in her before the ship sank in from 11 to 12 fathoms water. Mrs Gibson (the captain's wife) and her child, four years old, had to leave their berth clad only in their night-dresses, while several of the crew were equally unprepared for the emergency. Fifteen persons in all entered the boat—which was only 17ft. keel, and square-sterned—a heavy sea running at the time. The first idea was to pass through Poveaux Straits to the Bluff, but, sighting a clump of rocks off Pahi Point, they pulled in to seek shelter between them and the mainland—finding, after four fruitless attempts, a sandy beach to land upon. It was time, for the boat commenced to leak fearfully, and the men were getting exhausted with fatigue and exposure. Mr H. Davis, the steward, who had during the 17 hours the boat was afloat, skillfully steered her with a piece of board, now went with two men to seek for assistance, and shortly fell in with Mr Dunbridge's station. This gentleman immediately supplied food for all, and clothing to Mrs Gibson and child, and then took them to his house, where they remained until Monday, when they proceeded to Riverton overland. Mr Instone here provided quarters in the Marine Hotel until they proceeded on Tuesday by coach to Invercargill. On their arrival here, they were placed by Mr McPherson in the Albion Hotel. Of the kindness received since landing, the poor people—who lost their all—speak in the highest terms. The Orepuki miners, as soon as they knew of the wreck, came down with a subscription of £10, besides giving such articles of clothing as could be spared; the Rivertonians with equal promptitude, at once subscribed £38—Messrs Instone, Macdonald, Daniel, and Campbell the mail contractor, they mention as particularly kind—Mr Daniel, in fact, completely "rigged out" three or four of the most necessitous. Messrs H. T. Ross and H. E. Osborne waited on his Honor the Superintendent, who remained in town on hearing of the occurrence, and after an interview, set to work to obtain such clothing as appeared in the meantime requisite to the comfort of the men.—A public meeting of citizens was held on the 19th, when a committee was chosen for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the sufferers.

LYSTER'S NEW OPERA TROUPE.

The first instalment of Messrs Lyster and Smith's English, Italian, and French opera (who are to open at the Theatre Royal on February 5) arrived in Melbourne per ship Yorkshire, from London, on Saturday last. It includes the leading ladies of the troupe—Mlle. Lucia Barratti, prima donna soprano; Miss Lucy Chambers, prima donna contralto; and the primo basso, Signor Enrico Dondi. They appear to have gained golden opinions on board, and their performances at a few musical reunions not only secured the gratitude of the passengers, but impressed everyone who heard them sing with the belief that their vocal powers were higher than any yet known in Melbourne. Whether this splendid anticipation will be realised, remains for the future to prove. Miss Lucy Chambers, who is of Australian birth and family, has been already warmly welcomed by numbers of old friends. Mlle. Barratti is accompanied by her father, a composer of some fame. She has recently been performing in the leading Italian theatres. Miss Chambers has already achieved celebrity at La Scala, at Milan, at Madrid, and elsewhere, and had she not received Mr Lyster's offer, which gave her an opportunity of revisiting the scenes of her early youth, she would have appeared next season in London. Signor Dondi has also been making a reputation for himself in Italy. The remainder of the company is expected to arrive with Mr W. S. Lyster, by the incoming mail steamer. It consists of Signor Neri, primo tenor, and Signor Mari-Cornia, primo baritone. Signor Neri is brother-in-law to Signor Morgini, now of Her Majesty's Theatre in London, where he would have appeared himself during the coming season, but for this Australian engagement. Signor Mari-Cornia brings with him a great reputation as a baritone of merit, and was last singing at the opera-house at Bordeaux.—Argus.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

SLY Grog SELLING.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR—I have held a general license for some years past, and invariably for about six months in each year some unlicensed person has started grog selling; but until the Chinese settled here, there was nothing like the wholesale trade there is now: I recently went to the Chinese camp, and saw about ten or a dozen cases of spirits delivered at one time. They may pretend to be ignorant of the law, but they are so well aware of what they are doing, that the storekeepers would not take it inside while I was there, but pretended it was for different Chinamen, though they paid the carriage.

Now, it is next to impossible to get a conviction against them for illegally selling, as they refuse to serve Europeans; but if a Chinaman is sent with the money he can always obtain it for you.

It is well known to the merchants at Clyde and Manuhorikia that the Chinese are unlicensed, and I think it ought to be within the province of the police to give notice to them not to supply in a wholesale manner any but licensed houses. I have known the police search the drays coming up here for grog which was being taken to unlicensed stores. Unless I can claim protection under my license from the opposition of unlicensed dealers, I had better do without a license myself.—I am, &c.,

A NEVIS STOREKEEPER.

Thatcher and Small are giving entertainments at the Masonic Hall.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

CHEAP SALE OF JEWELLERY.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

TO WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

MR N. SALOMON,

(Of Dunedin),

BEGS to intimate that he will visit

BENDIGO GULLY

On FRIDAY, 4th February,

With a most extensive Stock of First-class

JEWELLERY!

CONSISTING OF

A magnificent assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver English and Geneva WATCHES, of the best manufacture; a splendid assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold CHAINS; a large and choice assortment of English and Colonial JEWELLERY; and the largest and most magnificent stock of DIAMONDS in the Colonies; also, FIELD GLASSES, and SILVER GOODS in great variety.

N. SALOMON would remind the Public that he took a Certificate for Superior Jewellery at the New Zealand Exhibition of 1865.

On Mr SALOMON's return from the Reef, (probably on Saturday Evening), the STOCK will be ON VIEW for a few days at SMITHMAN'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT.

Apply at the BANNOCKBURN HOTEL, or at the CROMWELL ARGUS Office.

ARDGOUR STATION.

POISON FOR DOGS

Has been laid on the above-named Run.

JOHN M. McLEAN.

JUNCTION BAKERY, CROMWELL.

In consequence of the Partnership between Messrs COSSAR & SMITH being about to be dissolved, all DEBTS due to the said Firm are requested to be SETTLED before the 12th inst. All ACCOUNTS against the Firm must be sent in on or before the same date.

COSSAR & SMITH.

Cromwell, 1st February 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between WILLIAM D. HAMILTON and GEORGE BARCLAY, under the style of "HAMILTON & BARCLAY," at LOGANTOWN, Bendigo Gully, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 24th day of January 1870.

The business will in future be carried on by W. D. HAMILTON, who will receive and pay all accounts due to and by the late Firm.

Dated the 24th day of January 1870.

W. D. HAMILTON.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

MITCHINSON & HARRISON,

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

CHANTS,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),

BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all ports of the Reefs.

WANTED, a JOURNEYMAN BAKER,

for Logantown, Bendigo. Must be a good steady hand.

Apply to Messrs COSSAR & SMITH, Cromwell; or J. STEVENSON, Logantown.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the event of the expiration of any PROTECTION CERTIFICATE between appointed sittings of the Warden's Court, such protection will be deemed to extend to the sitting next following the date of expiration. Objections (if any) to renewal of protection may be lodged at the Warden's Office Cromwell, in the interim.

VINCENT PYKE, Warden's Office, Cromwell, January 6, 1870.

COLCLOUGH'S REEF, BENDIGO.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a Grant of Ground to the extent of 1200 by 200 feet, as a PROSPECTING CLAIM for this Reef.

The discovery was recorded, according to Part III. of the Mining Regulations, in the Warden's Office, on the 2nd November 1869; and the date of hearing this application has been fixed by Mr Warden PYKE for the 2nd February 1870.

Dated at Cromwell, this 19th day of January 1870.

H. MANDERS,

C. COLCLOUGH.

Agent for F. LYONS.

F. GORMAN.

CROMWELL QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, BENDIGO GULLY.

Notice is hereby given that the FULL COMPLEMENT OF HANDS being employed on the above Company's Works, at Bendigo Gully, EMPLOYMENT CANNOT BE FOUND FOR ANY MORE APPLICANTS.

THOS. LOGAN, Manager.

Bendigo, Jan. 24, 1870.

Kawarau Gorge Advertisements

DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,

KAWARAU GORGE.

NICHOLAS CAMPION,

Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

STABLING.

SLICER'S ARMS HOTEL,

KAWARAU GORGE.

JOHN WRIGHTSON,

Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

GOOD STABLING. Three Loose Boxes, second to none.

BILLIARDS.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

KAWARAU GORGE.

(On the main road to Queenstown),

THOMAS HERON,

Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

Queenstown Advertisements.

QUEENSTOWN SHOEING FORGE.

J. BRIDGE.

General Blacksmith and Farrier,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

First-rate Stabling: good Oaten Hay.

HORSES FOR HIRE.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL, QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHARDT, PROPRIETOR.

Private Rooms for Families.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),

QUEENSTOWN.

W. McLARN, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatip district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

The Pioneer of Sixpenny Drinks.

WAKATIP SAW MILLS.

J. W. ROBERTSON & CO.,

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

QUEENSTOWN.

Every description of SAWN TIMBER constantly on hand, at FRANKTON and QUEENSTOWN.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER

AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Wisdom, Wit, and Humour.

To remove stains from your character—Get rich.

Working for bare life.—Making clothes for a young baby.

Wit should be used as a shield for defence, rather than as a sword to wound others.

The *Chicago Tribune* is of opinion "that woman is the coming man of the present day."

The *Daily News* says that a woman who is not uniformly neat in her person is a monster.

The husband who devoured his wife with kisses found afterwards that she disagreed with him.

"Are these apples fit for the hogs to eat?" inquired a dandy at a fruit stall. "Try 'em and see," said the woman.

A gallon of water weighs 10lb. Now, as air is 815 times lighter than water, it follows that a gallon of air weighs 94 grains.

"Mus. Dec." being a rather awkward degree, "Fiddle D.D." is recommended as the proper thing for musicians.—American paper.

An old lady who imagined that the sea must be very dirty because so many people bathed in it, was consoled on being informed that it washed upon the beach every morning.

Here is a peculiarly French remark in a Paris *feuilleton*—"Two women are necessary to make the life of a man complete: the woman he loves, and the woman who loves him."

A cross old bachelor says the reason why women do not cut themselves in two by tight lacing is because they lace around the heart, and that is so hard they cannot affect it!

Everyone has heard of "self-made men," but it may not perhaps be equally well known that there are "Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors." Patterns can be had on application.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest man is generally the greatest fool.

Some tasteful individual very correctly remarks that the best lip salve in creation is a kiss. The remedy should be used with great care, however, as it is apt to bring on an affection of the heart.

At a recent church collection for missions in America, the preacher feelingly said—"My good brethren, let me caution those of you who put in buttons not to break off the eye: it spoils them for use."

"Biddy," said a lady to her servant, "I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Biddy returned with the information that Mrs Jones was just 72 years 7 months and 2 days old!

A girl who had become tired of single blessedness, wrote to her swain—"Dear Jim, cum rite off, if you are comin at all. Edward Kilderman is insistent that I shall hev him, and then as how he kisses and hugs me so, I can't hold out much longer."

A handsome young bride was observed to be in deep reflection on her wedding day. One of the bridesmaids asked her the subject of her reflections. "I was thinking," she said, "which of my old beaux I should marry if I became a widow."

Disraeli has recently been quoted as an authority on evening dress. Here is what the premier says on the subject: "Evening dress is a style of costume sanctioned by society for enabling ladies to display their natural beauties with a profusion worthy of a Greek statue."

Absent-mindedness.—A gentleman, writing a letter at a breakfast-table, dipped his pen in the coffee, and continued his letter. Noticing his mistake, he put a large lump of sugar in the ink, and then finding his second blunder, poured the contents of the inkstand into the coffee-cup to set it right.

On a recent trip of the Illinois river packets—a light draught one, as there were only two feet of water in the channel—the passengers were startled with the cry of "Man overboard!" The steamer was stopped, and preparations were made to save him, when he was heard exclaiming, "Go ahead with your darned old steamboat! I'll walk behind you."

The first chapter in a Western novel has the following:—"All of a sudden the fair girl continued to sit on the sand, gazing upon the briny deep, on whose heaving bosom the tall ships went merrily by, freighted—ah, who can tell with how much of joy and sorrow, and pine lumber, and emigrants, and hopes, and salt fish."

A subscription list, circulated for some charitable purpose, was presented to a wealthy French manufacturer, who subscribed twenty francs. "Twenty francs!" said the lady who presented the list to him; "why, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Your son has subscribed fifty francs."—"That's all very well," replied the manufacturer; "my son has a rich father, and can afford to give more than I, who shall not inherit anything."

Servant Girl Wanted.—Some person in New York, who had had trouble with his servants, advertised for a girl. He says:—"Wanted.—A girl to dwell in my family, and assist my wife in doing the work, and give directions generally. Wages not much object, if she will only leave me enough of my income to pay for the crockery she breaks. If she should not be satisfied with having five evenings in a week, an effort shall be made to give her eight. She may decide what we shall have to eat, and whether it shall be overtime, underdone, or done at all; and do, in fact, as she pleases, except wear my wife's gloves and boots (unless her hands and feet are within four sizes of being too small). We always expect to give our servant Christmas and New Year's gifts, worth from one dollar to one hundred, just as she prefers. Feather beds or mattresses, as preferred. A sick sister or old mother will be no objection, as we have a spare chamber, and will, if necessary, hire a nurse to take care of her.—P.S. A piano and music supplied free of charge. The use of the parlour for company. No account taken of the tea and sugar that enters or leaves the house."

STAMP DUTIES.

The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps as heretofore:—Agreements under hand only, agreements comprised in letters, bills of lading, cheques on banks or bankers, drafts or orders for the payment of money when liable to the duty of one penny only, policies of insurance, and receipts for money paid.

CROMWELL POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The following are the regulations regarding the management of the above-named institution, and which are also applicable to all the other Post-office Savings Banks in the Colony:—

1. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum is given on sums less than £200; at 4 per cent. on sums over £200 and not exceeding £500; and in the same proportion for any shorter time on every complete £1 deposited. No interest is allowed on more than £500.

2. Depositors in Post-office Savings Banks have direct Government Security for the prompt repayment of their money.

3. A depositor in any Post-office Bank can continue his deposits at any other, and can withdraw his money at that most convenient to him.

4. The strictest secrecy is observed with respect to the names of the depositors, and amounts of their deposits.

5. Married women may deposit money in Post-office Savings Banks, and money so deposited will be repaid to the depositor, unless her husband gives notice, in writing, of marriage, and claims payment of deposits.

6. Money may be deposited by or on behalf of minors. Deposits over seven years of age are treated as persons of full age but minors under seven years of age cannot withdraw their deposits until they have reached the age of seven.

7. Applications to the chief office in each Province on the business of Post-office Savings Banks, and the replies sent thereto, are free from charge for postage.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

New Line of ROYAL MAIL COACHES

BETWEEN
Queenstown and Clyde.

R. W. DANIEL begs to intimate that he has started his new line of Coaches between Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown, leaving Clyde on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Queenstown on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,

Agents for the Cromwell District.

TO MINERS, CAPITALISTS, & OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

THE whole of that valuable MINING PROPERTY, with Plant and Working Materials, consisting of a CREEK CLAIM and TAIL-RACE, known as the Shamrock and Thistle Company's, Moke Creek.

The above Claim, comprising 12 acres, held under a gold-mining lease for a term of 12 years from 1st August 1868, will be found in first-class working order, and can be strongly recommended as being one of the best and safest investments ever offered in this district.

For particulars apply to Messrs I. HALLENSTEIN & CO., Cromwell and Queenstown; or to LAWTON & GARDINER, Moke Creek.

NOTICE.

M R M A N D E R S,
MINING AGENT AND LOAN-BROKER,

Has decided to take up his residence in Cromwell from this date permanently.

Cromwell, 24th December 1869.

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER in any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 26s per ton.

BOARDS and SCANTLING at 18s. per 100 feet super., at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,

Hawea Saw-mills.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER OF SHARES in QUARTZ REETS at Bendigo Gully and Carrick Ranges, Shares in Water Races, Freehold Properties, &c., &c.

For particulars apply to

R. F. BADGER,

Mining and Estate Agent,
Melmore-street.

Nevis Advertisements.

EDWARD THOMPSON,
NORTHUMBERLAND ARMS HOTEL
AND STORE,
NEVIS.

A large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES of all descriptions constantly on hand. Goods delivered throughout the surrounding district on the shortest notice.

* * A commodious BILLIARD ROOM is now in course of erection, and will shortly be furnished with one of Alcock & Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD Tables.

The best accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling.

BRITISH STORES,
Nevis.NEVIS CROSSING HOTEL
AND STORE,

(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.

Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.

CHARLES KORLL.

Miscellaneous

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGAGE.

(28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for the accommodation of visitors, and every care is taken to provide means for their enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be one of the most comfortable and best conducted houses in the Province.

The Proprietors of the WANAKA HOTEL can confidently state that a more pleasant method of passing a few days free from the turmoil and care of business, than by a sojourn in the neighbourhood of the picturesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE,

In connection with the hotel, is well supplied with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c.

HEDDITCH & RUSSELL,

Proprietors.

R. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

VULCAN HOTEL, ST. BATHANS,

SAMUEL HANGER, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Always on hand—Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE.—GOOD STABLING.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP adjoining. Horses had on the shortest notice.

Kawarau Gorge Advertisements

DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.

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Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

STABLING.

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KAWARAU GORGE,

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Proprietor.

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Queenstown Advertisements.

QUEENSTOWN SHOEING FORGE.

J. BRIDGE,

General Blacksmith and Farrier,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

First-rate Stabling: good Oaten Hay.

HORSES FOR HIRE.

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QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHLARDT, PROPRIETOR.

Private Rooms for Families.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

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W. McLARN, PROPRIETOR.

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FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

The Pioneer of Sixpenny Drinks.

WAKATIP SAW MILLS,

J. W. ROBERTSON & CO.,

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

QUEENSTOWN.

Every description of SAWN TIMBER constantly on hand, at FRANKTON and QUEENSTOWN.

TOWN.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER

AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.



CROMWELL ARGUS

NEWSPAPER AND GENERAL

Printing Establishment.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

Commercial & General Printers.

Beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and the Northern Gold-Fields that they are prepared to execute, with punctuality and dispatch, orders for every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

In the best style of the Art, and at very moderate prices.

CARDS

All sizes and colours, in gold or silver bronze

POSTERS

Of any size, in black or coloured inks.

Handbills, Show-cards, Circulars

LABELS, COUNTER-BILLS,

Ball Tickets and Programmes,

BILLHEADS,

Auctioneers' and other Catalogues

PAMPHLETS,

CHEQUE, RECEIPT, AND DELIVERY BOOKS

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Matthews & Fenwick,

PRACTICAL PRINTERS,

ARGUS OFFICE,

(Adjoining the Council Chamber),

CROMWELL.

THE CROMWELL ARGUS

AND

Northern Gold-Fields Gazette

IS PUBLISHED ON

WEDNESDAY MORNINGS,

and forwarded the same day to the adjacent townships by special express, and to more distant places by coach or through the post office. Subscribers in Clyde, Alexandra, Kawarau Gorge, Bannockburn, Ruckly Point, Luggett, Bendigo Gully, Albert Town, Cardrona, Frankton, Arrowtown, Queenstown, and all intermediate places, will receive the ARGUS on the day of publication.

Terms of Subscription.

For Quarter	6/0
By Post	7/0
or Half Year	12/0
By Post	14/0
or annum	24/0
By Post	28/0

Charges for Advertising.

Sixteen words and under	2/0
Each subsequent insertion	1/0
One inch, first insertion	3/0
Each subsequent do.	2/0
One inch, 13 insertions	20/0

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

Proprietors.

Bondage Gully, Lowburn, &c.

WELCOME HOME HOTEL
AND STORE,
LOWBURN,
About three miles from Cronwell, on the road
to the Bendigo Reefs.
JOHN PERRIAM . . . PROPRIETOR.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

OPENING
OF THE
ROCKY POINT FERRY


The large and well-furnished PUNT in connection with the above Ferry being now COMPLETED, the undersigned has great pleasure in informing the public that he is in a position to cross the heaviest Six-horse Waggon, and Vehicles of all descriptions, at VERY MODERATE RATES.

Persons visiting Bendigo Gully on horseback
can be crossed at this Ferry at the reasonable
charge of 1s. 6d.; Foot Passengers, 6d.

JOHN McCORMICK.

AND STORE,
ockburn,
NIETOR.
ld Requisites

INNOCKBURN HOTEL
Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn
(On the main road to the Nevis) **JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR**

 **Groceries and Household Goods**
Of all descriptions kept in stock

BA
SHEPHERD'S CREE

HOTEL AND STORE,
BANNOCKBURN,
On the main road to the Nevis, 4½ miles from
Cromwell.

J. Halliday, Proprietor

R. 1

An experienced Baker kept on the premises

Wines, Spirits, and malt liquors of the
quality.

S. _____
Ginger Beer and Cordial Manufacturer.

L, District Post Office.

ANDREW HAMILTON
ARTIST.

Drawings of Houses, Vessels, Animals,
executed in black lead pencil or water color

TERMS:
PENCIL DRAWINGS, from £1 1s.
WATER COLOR do „ £5 5s.

N.B.—The higher charges are not made according to size, but according to the amount of labor required to produce the picture.

JOHN COX, Proprietor.

This well-known hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of Travellers and Boarders, and the Proprietor begs to assure the public that no effort will be spared on his part to maintain the favourable reputation the house has already acquired.

A range of STABLING is in course of erection, which, when completed, will be second to none out of Dunedin; and travellers may rely upon every care being taken of horses baited at the Port Philip Stables.

Dunedin Advertisements.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

T. A. JONES.
 (Late of the Golden Age Hotel, Stafford-street, Dunedin), begs to inform his Country Friends, as well as in Dunedin, that he has purchased the interest of Mr J. McCubbin in the

OTAGO HOTEL,

RATTRAY-STREET, DUNEDIN,
 and by his long experience in the trade, hopes still to merit a share of their patronage.

A Cold Luncheon, consisting of ham, beef, pork pies, salad, &c., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock; charge, one shilling.

A Night Barman always on the premises. Gentlemen can rely on being called at any hour.

T. A. JONES.

ALEX. MEE,

Late of Hokitika and Golden Age Hotel,

NOW

YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Late Millar & Hall's).

A. MEE, having purchased the above hotel, begs to inform Miners and the Public generally that the business will be carried on as formerly, and that he will do all in his power to ensure the comfort of visitors. His long experience in hotelkeeping is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be kept first-class. Old visitors to the hotel will receive his best attention. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Good Stabling on the premises.

(Established 1858.)

A. BEAVER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Princes-street,

(Nearly opposite the Bank of Otago), Dunedin,
 begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has always on hand a good and varied stock of Goods; and is in constant receipt, by every mail, from his home agents, of selections from the best makers, which he can confidently recommend, the principal features of which are—

Watches and Chains not to be surpassed.

Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Pins, &c. &c.

English, French, and American Clocks; Field Glasses, and Nautical Instruments.

Special orders from home executed at a small advance.

A. B. wishes also to mention that REPAIRS in all the different branches are executed carefully and with despatch.

Jewellery manufactured to any design.

(Established 1856.)

JOHN HISLOP,

(Late Arthur Beverley),

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite Bank of Otago.

J. H. begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he is in constant receipt of—by every mail—NEW GOODS, purchased from the best makers, of which a list is enumerated below:—

WATCHES—Gold and silver, ladies' and gents', open-faced and hunting, keyless, and every other description.

CHAINS—Ladies' and gents' Colonial and English gold Albert and guard chains.

BROOCHES and EARRINGS, extensive choice, set with diamonds and every other kind of precious stones.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS—Large assortment.

RINGS and PINS, various designs; also, studs, sleeve-links, and solitaires, and gold and silver pencil-cases.

SILVER GOODS—Tea and coffee services, knives, forks, spoons, salvers, inkstands, card-cases, children's mugs; knife, fork, and spoon in sets; a selection of prize cups, salt-cellars, and brooches.

PLATED GOODS—Tea and coffee services, sugar-basins, cruet, liqueur-frances, cake-baskets, egg-stands, salt-cellars, and every description of electro-plated goods.

BAROMETERS—Ship and hall, aneroid, mercurial, and metallic; also, a large assortment of thermometers.

TELESCOPES—Opera, marine, and field glasses.

CLOCKS—A large assortment of English, French, and American clocks, suitable for drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, halls, or kitchens.

GREENSTONE—A large assortment of greenstone, mounted, in brooches, earrings, studs, lockets, pins, &c.

J. H. has the honour to inform the inhabitants of the Province that the Manufacturer of his London-made Watches took a First Prize at the International Exhibition, 1862 (London).

All sorts of Colonial Jewellery made to order.

Chronometers, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Verge, and every description of Watches carefully repaired.

Ship Chronometers rated by transit observation.

Dunedin Advertisements.

JAMES SKIRVING,
 (Successor to Alex. Fraser),

Advertising & General Commission Agent,

No. 1 CHAMBERS,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the Cromwell Argus.

Crown Grants uplifted and registered. Orders from the country receive prompt attention.



LONDON PIANOFORTE & MUSIC
 SALOON.

FOR SALE OR HIRE:

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
 Pianofortes by Broadwood
 Pianofortes by Kirkman
 Pianofortes by Ralph Allison
 Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.

Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and repaired.—If the new and standard Music.

CHARLES BEGG,

PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,

Princes-street north, Dunedin.

HAY BROTHERS,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

Between Messrs Paterson & M'Leod's and the Criterion Hotel).

As our Stock is extremely well assorted

in every department,

We have great pleasure in inviting the Inhabitants of the Province to inspect it,

And we feel assured that all those who will be kind enough to favour us with a visit,

Will be forced to acknowledge that for Quality, Style, and Cheapness,

It will (to say the least of it) compare favourably with any other in New Zealand.

Our great

Motto in

conducting

our business

is to give such

VALUE to our

Customers as to

induce them to

come back again,

thus making their

interest and ours

IDENTICAL.

Our past success

is the best proof

that this leading

principle has been

fully appreciated by

the inhabitants of the

Province of OTAGO.

Please Note the Address:

HAY BROTHERS,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

Between Messrs Paterson & M'Leod's and the Criterion Hotel).

Dunedin Advertisements.

THOMAS WINSTANLEY'S
SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

(Late of the National Hotel, Clyde.)

First-class accommodation for Travellers.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDROOMS.

The choicest brands of Wines, Beers, and Spirits.

One of the best Billiard Tables.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,

(Opposite Criterion Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

LETT'S DIARIES.

LETT'S DIARIES

Just Arrived,

EX MAY QUEEN,

AT

REITH & NICOLSON'S,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

BOOKS:

MEN OF THE TIME (latest edition); Prescott's Works; Beckman's History of Invention; Mantell's Wonders of Geology; Dick's Sidereal Heavens; Alford's Greek Testament (abridged); Rankine's Steam Engine, and Applied Mechanics; Hooker's N. Zealand Flora; Lavater's Physiognomy; Hogg's Natural Philosophy; Chambers's Information for the People; Buchanan's Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Daily Wants; Enquire Within. A great variety of Books on Light Literature, by popular authors; School Books, General Stationery, &c., very cheap, at

WILLIAM BAIRD'S,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall).

Books to Order procured on moderate terms.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Line of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

John Chaplin and Co. Proprietors.

Summer Arrangements:

Leaving the Booking Office, corner High and Princes streets, Dunedin, for all parts of the Province. For Fares, times, &c., see Bradshaw's Guide, or enquire at the Booking Office.

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